## MARINE AFFAIRS.

FURTHER FROM THE WRECKS

The ship Underwriter lays as per last accounts. These has been no communication from her to-day. She will discharge her cargo, and lighters are along side for the pur-

The body of Bryan Neeland, one of the crew of the yawl-boat of the steamer Delaware, which went to the assistance of the ship Underwriter, when ashore on Squan Beach, all of whom were drowned by the upsetting of the boat, was washed ashore yesterday and brought to this City. Coroner O Donnell held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury redered a verdict of accidental death. THE POWHATTAN

The remains of the Powhattan, on Long Beach, are drifting on shore in pieces. It is supposed she was wrecked on Brigantine Shoels, broke up, and then went on the beath.

A letter to the Board of Underwriters, received yester-

A letter to the pours.

day, centained the following:

"Ton's River, N. J., April 18

"Ton's River, N. J., April 18 "I arrived at Long Beach at 8 A. M. to day, and found the wreck to be the ship Powhattan, of Baltimore, Capt. Myers, from Havre for New-York.

"She is a total loss, and every soul that was on hoard."

"She is a total loss, and every soul that was on hoard perished. She went on on Satuday night, and broke up at 1 P. M. on Sunday.

"About 75 or 80 packages of passengers' baggage are in charge of Mr. Jennings, wreck master.

"The bodies of twenty seven passengers and two seamen have come ashore; and from the fragments of passengers' laggage, I estimate there were TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY on board.

"About forty feet of the starboard side, amidships, and thirty feet of the larboard side, and thirty feet of the larboard side, and from the passengers. Not a vestige of anything indicating what her cargo consisted of.

"The schooner Manhaitan, of Banger, from Philadelphia for Banger, is a total wreck, one and a half miles below the Powhattan and fifteen miles south of Barnegat. All hands lost except one seaman, named George Griffiths.

"On my way up I received yours of yeaterday, and will proceed at once to the Underwriter."

THE WRICK OF SHIP SEA SYMPH.

Capt Salter, of the packet ship Albert Gallatin, arrived

Cept Salter, of the packet ship Albert Gallatin, arrived yesterday from Havre, states that on the 24th of March, in

Lat 49°, lon, 37°, he fell in with the wreak of the ship Sea Nymph, before reported lost

Nymph, before reported lost
EFFOSED LOSS OF THE PACKET-BIDE STAFFORD WIFE
ALL ON SOARD.

From The Philad-sliphis Balletin of last evening.

The intelligence from Absecom Beach, about twenty
miles south of the beach where the above disasters oc
curred, is equally distressing. On Tuesday a number of
dead bodies were washed ashore on Absecom Beach, as
well as on Brigantine Beach, which lies between it and
Long Beach. Up to last evening the whole number was
fifty eight, consisting of men, women and children.
There were no portions of a wreck seen in the violaity,
but yesterday a piece of bedding, marked "Packet ship
Natiford," drifted ashore, and is thought to farnish the
name of the lost ship from which the bodies were washed.

Ansacon, N. J., April 20, 1851—41 A. M.
We reached this place at 14 o'clock this morning, and leave at 5 o'clock for Absecom Beach, which is
seven miles distant.

We have examined the clothing of one of the drowned

ing, and leave at 5 o'clock for Absectom Beach, which is seven miles distant.

We have examined the clothing of one of the drowned persons washed ashore at the Beach. The stockings, apparently of Holland manufacture, seem to have belonged to aboy of 11 or 12 years old. His linen was marked in beld, red letters, "O. J." Judging from the clothing of the victims, they were either Scotch or German, and they appeared to have belonged to the more respectable class of emigrants. Between fifty and sixty bodies have been washed ashore. The impression is that they are from the ship "Stafford," from Liverpool bound to New York.

Mr. Collins, of Leeds Point, which is on Little Egg Harbor Bay, west of Tucker's Beach and Long Beach, says that a German floated ashore at that place last evening alive, but insensible. Hopes were entertained, however, of his recovery. He is supposed to have been from the Powhaktan.

Assecon, Thursday, April 20 -1 P. M.

From the best information that we can gather from persons on the beach, about thirty bodies have been washed a hore on Absecon, fifty or sixty on Brigantine, and forty on Long Beach—in all about one hundred and thirty. Four were washed ashore this moraing on Brigantine Beach.

All the bodies appear to be those of the better class of German emigrants. The younger persons were in their night clothes.

Benjamin Turner, a resident of Brigantine Beach, yenerously attended to the requirements of the dead bodies. One man was found, who, from his dress, was Captain—

Captain - No vertige of the ship has yet been washed ashore, and all is yet conjecture. Some suppose she is the Powhattan but the following inscription on a mattrass may afford a

clue:
"Americanische Line für Pachet Schiffohrt-Valentine,
Torrense, Meyer, Hamburg 2 Stepuhof: Liverpool Regent Road, Jacong Bramleymoor Duck: New York, 90
West et."

About fifty hodies have been taken to Smithville for

About fifty bodies have been takened a number of hodies for burial. The people generally were afraid to touch them.

It is reported that several bodies have been robbed by some villains on the beach.

The Government have no provision here to prevent such depredations.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Thebark Edua, Capt Harvey, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Marzeilies, reports, March 20, lat. 36° 07' N., lon, 29° 56', was boarded by the U. S. frigate Constitution,

from the Coast of Africa, on a craise Received from her letters, &c., with the following report

Received from her letters, &c., with the following report:

The sloop of war Dale was on the North Coast. The U.S. ship Marion near Lebina. The U.S. brig Perry on the South Coast. All well.

List of Officers of House the Constitution - Commander, John Rudd. Lieutemants - S. F. Hassaid, B. M. Dove, Samuel Laitin, C. R. P. Rodgers, (fing) Albert G. Clary, Chas. S. McDenough. Surgeon of the First, Mr. G. Delancy; Purer, Jas. H. Watmough; Marier, C. Ferreit; Major of Marines, N. S. Walforn; Passed Ast Surgeon, J. L. Butt, Ast. Surgeon, J. C. Coleman; Commodore's Secretary, Llewellyn Goyle, Michilpmen—E. P. Polot, E. F. Petter, Wm. H. Dans, Wm. L. Blebard Keardon; Bontawain, E. Chemberlain, Gonner, A. L. Lewis; Carpeater, Lewis Holmes, Mallomaker, Wm. Bennett, Master, Mato John Collies. THE PULTON AT WASHINGTON.—The United States

steamship Fulton, Capt. Watson, arrived at Washington, steamship Fulton, Capt. Watson, arrived at Washington, from Havana, on Tuesday. Her officers are as follows: Lieut. Commanding James. M. Watson; Acting-Master, Leonard Paulding; Purser, Wm. G. Marcy. Assistant Sarscon, J. S. Dunsant: Parsed Midaltomen, Watson Scittle, A. S. Guersanda, Debrit Privit; Captalois Clerk, O. W. Turk, Engineers. International John Irwin; Captalois Clerk, O. W. Turk, Engineers. International John R. H. Leong, 2d assistant, J. H. Warner; 3d assistants, G. R. Woodcod, R. B. Quin and Jas. B. Kimball.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ROBERT L. LANK.

The Commercial Advertiser of last evening says The Commercial Advertiser of last evening says.

"Just as we go to press we learn that the fine new parket ship Robert L. Lane, from New York for New Orleans, with an assorted cargo, was lost on the Berry Islands, near Nassan, N. P. The date is not given: The R. L. Lane was built in this City in 1823, and valued at \$20,000.

"The ship Orlando, while going into the Harbor of Nassan, in charge of the Vice Admirally, was sunk. Only about 100 boxes of sugar were saved from her up to dast accounts.

Only about 100 boxes of sogar were saved not as a potast accounts.

"A bark in ballast, a brig with provisions, and another with shooks, were also reported ashore on the Berry Islands on the 20th of March.

"P S.—A wrecking vessel arrived from the ship Robert L. Lane, with a letter from Capt. Cornell, stating that the vessel struck on Harbor Cay, Borry Islands, on the 20th of March, at 4 A. M. The Captain of the wrecking vessel stated that there were several wrecking vessels assisting to get the ship off by taking out cargo, &c.

DISASTROUS VOYAGE OF SHIP NORTH STAIL

Capt Barolay, of the ship North Star, from Liverpool via St Thomas, arrived at this port yesterday, after a very long and disastrous passage. She sailed from Liv-arpool on the 11th January last, Cork Harbor on the 1st of February, and last from St. Thomas, where she had been driven in distress. When six days out from Liverpool, about fifty miles west of Cape. Clear, while lying to sn a south westerly gale, she had her maintopsail split and cargo shifted. She bore up for Cork Harbor to repair damages. In lat. 38 deg. lon. 60 deg., when twenty days out from Cork, and while lying to in a heavy gale from S. S. W., she was struck by a sea with such violence that it split the rudder and carried away the rudder head. In the same gale she had her main and maintopsail yards carried away, and Richard Newman. a scaman of Liverpool, fell everboard, and was drowned. She has been in continual southerly gales for ten days, with heavy sea. As the weather moderated, the North Star repaired her rudder and bore away for St. Thomas, where she sarrived on the 17th of March. After getting in sailing order once more, she left St. Themas on the 4th inst. for New York. She has been north of Cape Hatteras for the past ten days. On the 15th inst, she was off Barnegat, and was driven off by north easterly gales. A new maintopsail was blown completely out of the bolt ropes, and other sails were damaged by the force of the wind. On the 17th inst, she took a pilot ten miles seath of Cape Handon Hard. The heat Edna arrived yeaterday from Marseilles, expebeen driven in distress When six days out from Liver-

THE LATE GALES.

The bark Edna, arrived yesterday from Marseilles, expensioned westerly gales from the Western Islands to the Gulf Stream. On the 16th instant, in 1st. 39" 30' north, ion. 720 28 west, she was considerably damaged in a violent

South easterly gale.

The bark Cuba, from Sisal, was ten days off Cape Hatteras, with strong north easterly gales.

1 The bark A. B. Sturges, from Guayama, was in a heavy gale on the 15th and 16th inst. Her sails were split, thirty casks of molasses were lost overboard, and she received other demands.

The ship Albert Gallatin, from Havre, was off Sandy Hook last Friday, with a pilot on board. She was obliged to Kull off on account of the snow storm and north easierly

gale for two days the ship Constitution from Liverpool, was off the Light hip at Sandy Hook on the 1sth inst, and was blown to be south of the Capes of the Delaware in the north east

the south of the Captes of the Petaware in the north east-erly gale and snow atorm. She took a pilot on the 14th from the pilot boat Sylph, off Fire Island.

The ship American Congress, Capt Williams, from Lon-don, was in the easterly gale and snow storm on Saurday last, but received no injury. She brought 250 emigrants. There were three births on the voyage. ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.

We continue to receive accounts of large quantities of floating ice and icebergs seen by vessels crossing the Atlantic Ocean to this poft. Capt. Salter, of the ship Albert Gallatin, saw a large number of these ice mountains in lat. 41.80, Ion. 50, on the 6th inst. He also observed the new comet on the 3d, bearing north by west.

Capt. Bunce. of the bark Jenny Lind, from Antwerp, saw a large number of icebergs and field ice, in lat. 43.40, Ion. 47. He had to steer his vessel 160 miles south to avoid a collision.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY. The United States Mail steamship Croscent City, Capt. Windle, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New Orleans, via Havana She left the former port on the 11th and the latter on the 14th inst, with one hundred and nine passengers, and a cargo of molasses, tobacco, wheat &c.

FOR CALIFORNIA. The George Law sailed yesterday for Aspinwall, with a large number of passengers among whom were Governor Aberrethy, Senstor Gwin and family, and Capt. Water-

The Star of the West sailed for Puents Arenus, also full of passengers.

LAUNCH OF THE LARGEST STEAMBOAT EVER BUILT. The new steamer Metropolis was launched yesterday afternoon from the ship-yard of Samuel Sneden at Green would have been present to witness the launch of this fine steamer, but owing to the disagreeable state of the weather

there were not over two hundred on the ground About 2] o'clock the order was given, when the men commenced knocking away the props on each side. and at 3] o'clock the steamer slid from the ways into the water in beautiful style.

Just as the Metropolis left the ways the steamship Baltic.

lying on the opposite side of the stream, fired five guns in

honor of the event. The Metropolis as was stated in yesterday's edition, is the largest steembeat ever built. She is 250 feet in length, 45 feet beam and 17 feet depth of hold. Her floor timbers are of white cak, 10 inches thick, she has deep, double frames, sided 8 inches making her frames 16 by 20 inches-and 4 inches apart. Besides being heavily timbered, she is diagonally braced from kelson up to top of timbers, with iron braces 5 inches wide, I inche thick and 30 feet long, crossing each other transversely, about 3 feet apart. These braces are secured to the frames with iron helts, riveted to the timbers, and also riveted where they cross between the timbers. She has seven kelsons, made of white oak timber, 14 inches wide and 31 feet high. The bed timbers for her engine are of white-oak, 4 or 5 feet wide and 6 feet high. Over 50 tuns of the best Ulster iron are used in her bracing.

This steamer is intended for the Fall River route, and will run in connection with the Bay State and Empire State, Her engine, which is to be put in by the Novelty Iron Works, is of nearly double the power of any steam engine now in use. The cylinder is 105 inches diameter by 12 feet strcke. The Metropolis will measure about 2,300 tuns burden. She will take her place on the Fall River line about the 1st of August.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
Webbreaux, April, 19—Present, Edwin J. Brown, Esq.,
President, in the Chair.
After a number of peritions and remonstrances had been received
the Board went into Committee of the Whole on the report to build
a City Fall, Mr. Vermilye in the chair.
A motion to build it on Malasmagnare was lost. A motion to
named the resolution by striking out the words on the site of the
old Aims-House, leaving it "to be built in the Part" was adopted,
when the Committee rose and reported.
The report, as amended, was then ordered to a third reading.

On the subject of arraigning Mr. BEARLET for contempt seches were made by Mesas (Lancey, Coopea Conover Purch

Mr. Classesy said that the issue was whether the gentle-

sted the exclusion of the reporters.
[At this time toke and confusion prevailed to a great extent ]
Mr. Convexe thought the reporters should be allowed remain. He thought that some of the members were afsaid of ber wen in the public prints
Mr. Beines called Mr. Conover to order.

Mr. Coopen wished reporters and all to be excluded.

He was called to order by the Chair. [Great confusion]
The PRESIDENT rapped lendly for order.
Mr. Watswestern thought the reporters should be suftred to remain and the member from the Fortieth should receive
the same justice from the Pressus the others had. He hoped the
primand would be severe. and would be severe.
Www. H. Smith advocated the exclusion of all.

Mr. W.M. H. Smith advocated the exclusion of all.

Mr. Frye said that a guilty conscience needs no accuse. The President rapped to order. Crise of "Don't be sensitive" Why, said he about an additional favor be allowed the scribtness of the Fortieth? He thought none should be excluded.

On the question being taken, the vote on clearing the house stood it in the sdimmative to 30 in the negative.

The vote on the arraigning of Mr. Beakley was then

Mr. PINCKNEY protested against being obliged to vote— vertiled. He voted in the negative, and saked to have his protest niered on the minutes. A Mr. Crusty followed the same course with regard to his ote. The vote for straigument was 42 in the affirmative to 14 in the

Note. The vote for arraignment was at it is gentleman to the bar.
The Sergeant at Arms brought the gentleman to the bar.
Mr. Brows was asked to preserve order. He said
there was more noise within the rating than without.
On a motion of Mr. North, the gentleman from the
Fortieth was called upon to make his excuse.
Much debate rose on this point, and great confusion

It is utterly impossible to give a true picture of the scene het new occurred in the chember.

An appeal was asked for.

Mr. Kenney said that thirteen members had been at the theorem where he had been at the the whole Board and trying to screen the delinguant.

Mr. Braklet said that he was in Albany on Friday light and from Wednesday morning till Monday afterneon, he was

set from town exclaimed that no excuse had been several gentlemen exclaimed that no excuse had been Several gentlemen exclaimed that no excuse had been ofered for Monéay evening.

Mr. Clancey said that the gentleman had defied the are CLASSEN and that the gentleman had deded the forme, and be called for as excuse.

Mr. KASSENT thought the gentleman from the fewenth too harty. He thought it sufficient for the Board to know is the good man was here sad had compiled with the request of the Board. He moved the gratieman should be escused.

Mr. North called for an excuse to be made for Monday Mr. North called for an excuse to be made.

The CHAIR decided that the gentleman had answered

the CHAIK conduct that the gradient measurement is that was required, and be could not be held in contempt.

Mr. NORTH appealed from the Chair. [Cries of order y several members]

Mr. CLANCEY wanted it to be seen whether the Chair was going to rule the Board.

Mr. PINKANEY asded to be exused from voting. Re-

Mr. Cunny asked to be excused. Refused.

Mr. Crist asked to be excused. Beinseld.

The motion was lost by 26 to 28.

Mr. Brakker said that his only excuse was, that not less reprinented in Friday night he left on Monday night, no middering himself in contempt.

A motion was made to excuse the gentleman from the

Mr. PINCKELY asked to be excused. Refused.
Mr. CONOVER said it was evident where the farce was.
Mr. CONOVER said it was evident where the farce was.
Mr. CONOVER said it was evident where the farce was.

The question of excusing was lost.

Mr. Conver moved that a reprimand be given to the nilman of the Fortisth by the President.

On the vote for a reprimand Mesors. PINCKNEY and have vote with a project entered, having asked to be excused and ng refused. ion for reprimand was carried by 31 to 23, was made by Mr. Cunky for an adjournment.

A motion was made by all Coras is by a vote of item of it. Coras is by a vote of item of it. The PRESIDENT then reprimanded the gentleman from the Fatish Resaid that it was to him a painful duty, and sepecial on this occasion, to administers rebuke. He felt that he could reform his duty ferrices'y. He remarked briefy on the necessity strictly observing the rules of order. He hoped that the Board wild be a harm calcum family. He reprimanded briefly the Council be a harm calcum family. He reprimanded briefly the Council of the

PARKET asked the was about from town every time he was about from town e Parket said it was for the Board to decide.

WM H B SHITH said, Yes, the Board can decide.

Brown said that he should breafter keep a "the-fir he regulation of absence and excess."

The time occupied in this disfor the regulation of alse closed the scene. I was two hours and a half esion was two hours and a baif
After some other discussion on papers which came up
action the Board adjourned to Filday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock the Committee on the state of the Board of Connellmen met as the Hall of Reports for the purpose of hearing arguments for or significant to consider the purpose of hearing arguments for or significant to consider the state of Report of China. It is the extension of Report of Committee or the Howard to Canal at 1 the extension of Report of Committee castly. Wild Furdy and McClade.

Relative to the extension of Cliff at, Die Committee casted that having heard the parties in favor of the movement, they were satisfied their reasons were good, and should report accordingly, mires those opposed (if any there were) did not appear and state has been opposed (if any there were) did not appear and state has been opposed (if any there were) did not appear and state has possible them.

No one appearing adverse to the project, the Committee ceeded to consider the matter of opening Crosbyst, the Committee to Cambrie. On this matter servers it dividuals spoke briefly in serval manner, when the subject "the postponed till a future sting for another heating.

casks of molasses were lost overboard, and she received other demage.

The ship Macedonia lost her fore yard in heavy weather on the passage. Capt. Preble saw large, quantities of ice in the Atlantic.

veral others briefly addressed the Committee, after a teamerize was adjustmed.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE AT EASTON.

From Our Own Reporter Easton, Penn , Wednesday, April 19, 1854. This case, which was laid over from the January torm, came up for trief this morning, before the Court of Quality. swiens, held in this town, Washington M'Cartney Presiding Judge: Wm. L. Seabury, Jan. Kennedy, Associated It is an alleged conspiracy to defraud an old man out of the sum of \$0,100 The alleged circumstances of the care are that the old man was invoduced by certain parties to a young female, and after dulliance with her on saveral ocussions, he was at different times and by false pretenses defrauded out of the sum above specified by Jas S'evenson,

aided and assisted by several others.

The prosecutors are Trail Greene, and Henry D Max. well defendants-Drs. Cridland C. Field and Daniel Lachanour Asron S Dech. James Stevenson, and Isasc

Stevenson pleads guilty, and the remainder not guilty. Mesers Maxwell and A. H. Resder are attorneys for the prosecution. Defendants' counsel are S. C. Cooke, Jr., for Parker and Stevenson, A. E. Brown, P. Ibrie, S. L. Cooley, Judge Mallery, and H. M. Mutchler, attorneys for C. C.

Field, Lachsnour, and Aaron & Doch. The interest felt in this case by the people of Euton, is very great: the supposed respectability of nearly all the parties concerned, their high standing, and the absence of all apparent necessity for the commission of such a crime lends to the affair no common interest. At an early hour the court room was crowded, and the proceedings listened to with great attention throughout the day.

FIRST DAY-MORNING SERSION. The case for the prosecution was opened by Mr. H D.

The case for the prosecution was opened by Mr. H. D.
Maxwall, the first witness called was

EDWARD F. STEWART, sworn—Deposes. I am grandan of Benjamin Greene; I was called upon to go to
Auron S. Pech z on the second of last December in campany with Ransell S. Chidey, to ascertain the fact whether
or not be had obtained the judgment note from Benjamin
S. Greene. I stard the object to Mr. Dech, and soked
i'mi if he had obtained such a judgment. He did not reply directly hat saked how I got the information, and expassed surprise at my knowledge of it. I ridd him I name
for, not to give, information. He then admited the fact of
having a judgment and entered upon an explanation to
the cliect that he had been paying him moneys along from
the early part to the middle of November, and on or about
the 1st of Dicember had paid him altogether two thousand the early part to the middle of November, and on or about the last of December had paid him altogether two thousand five hundred dollars and taken his note for the same. He remarked on the peculiar manner in which the old man folded the notes, and subsequently in accounting for the money he made a different statement. The reason given by the old man for obtaining this money Dech and he wanted it for his other children, not for John for John had enough. The judgment Dech and he wanted it for his other children, not for John for John had enough. The judgment Dech and was executed at Dr. Field's effice. He asked Dech if Dr. Field saw the money paid; he answered that "he may have seen it paid as he passed in and out of his office." In company with John Greene and Childrey, we went to Dr. Field's office. We were told Dr. Field was at on. In a few mements Aaron Dech came into the office of Dr. Field's office. We were told Dr. Field was at on. In a few mements Aaron Dech came into the office of Dr. Field self between me and Mr. Dech. Dr. Field said Bea jamin Greene had been to him to borrow money. He told him he had none to lend, but referred him to Mr. Dech as being a man blecty to have money to lend. Dr. Field said Bea jamin deep him to the was present when the judgment note was given. Some time during the next wees, having learned that Dech had been showing a letter written to him by Benjamin Greene a king for a loan, and also that Mr. Dech had expressed a willingness to show the letter to any member of the family, and also that Mr. Dech had expressed a willingness to show the letter to any member of the family, and also that Mr. Dech had expressed a willingness to show the letter to any member of the family, and also that Mr. Dech had expressed a willingness to show the letter to any member of the family, and also that Mr. Dech and are pressed a willingness to show the letter to any member of the family and also that Mr. Dech and are pressed as will not a second to the second and the pressed as will not the area o Greene a king for a loan, and also that Mr. Dech had expressed a willingness to show the letter to any member of the family, and also that he was willing to have an interview with Mr. B. Greene, I called several times to see Dech in reference to this proposition, that I might see the letter. I did not see him at his house, but during the next week met him in the street. I stated what I had heard, that I should like to see the letter, would accompany him to Berjamin Greene, and he (Dech) might select any one of his own friends to be present at the interview. He declined by saying that he had "told me too much already I pressed him, however, to show me the letter, but I deried to Dech the authority of it.

Here a questions a to the admiral bility of cartain state.

Here a question as to the admiral bility of cortain statements made by Dech to Stewart arising, the matter was debated at some length, after worth the Court adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

## THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

We reported recently the discovery of a plot for the as-sassington of Gen Santara, the President of the Repub-lic. We learn from St. Domingo, under date of the Eld of, February, that the Government has proceeded with great leninery toward the guilty. some have been exiled, and others Santished to places in the interior. A correspondent of a London journal writing under the above date, sava:

A correspondent of a London journal writing under the above date, says:

"A conspiracy of a still more formidable extent has just been discovered in Santiago, the principal town of the northern Provinces of the Republic. There is perhaps no country inhabited by a mixed population where, as in St. Domingo, the negroes enjoy in such a general respect the same liberties and privileges like the rest: all Government offices are open to them, and a great portion of the highest military grades are in their actual possession. Nevertheless a few of the designing and dissaustied of that race conceived a revolt for the massacre of the whites and colored, sparing only the young of the female sex for their lusts: ann after baving utilaged and burnt Santiago, they proposed to carry flame and sword to the neighboring places, it being their ultimate intentions to fraternise with the Haytinns, and to proclaim Emperor Sculonque, their chief. The plot, which had already far advanced, was providentially revealed by a woman, in whose house come of the conspirators used to meet. Martial law has been providentially revealed by a woman, in whose house con-of the conspirators used to meet. Martial law has been declared in Santiago, and five of the ring leaders are now before the court, the finding not being as yet known in There are upward of forty persons that are

before the court, the finding hot being as yet known in St. Domingo. There are upward of forty persons that are implicated under arrest.

The revision of the Dominican Constitution, for which an extraordinary session of Congress had been convoked, is now completed, and will be premulgated on the 27th of February, the tenth anniversary of the Dominican Independence. It is conceived in a liberal spirit, and its distinguishing features are a considerable increase in the number of the Representatives and Senators, and in the creation of a Vice President eligible like the President, who in the absence or death of the latter is to act in his stead.

If report speaks true, the British Consul at St. Do-

"If report speaks true, the British Consul at St. Domingo used every influence he legitimately could exercise to instil a liberal spirit toward foreigners, and to
smeliorate some of the clauses that referred to them;
hence the term at which foreigners, after naturalization,
become eligible as Representatives and Senators has been
changed from ten to three years in the first case, and from
fifteen to five with regard to the latter.

"The period that the President and Vice-President remain in office is four years, but General Santana, the
actual President, as a proof of the confidence the nation
has in him, is to empty two terms of office, and leaves the
Presidential chair in February, 1861. Great preparations
are being made to celebrate the coming 27th of February
with all selemnities. The Dominican Republic is now
recognized by treaties with Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Holland; and is in negotiations for similar com
pacts with Sardinia and the Hanseatic Towns. A General
Caenenu, a personage who, it is said, played an important
rich in the Texan annexation affair, is now here from the
United States, but whether he arrived only on private af
fairs, or as an especial agent of the United States, is not
known. He is probably to watch 'coming events.' St.
Homingo remains healthy, but its quarantine regulations
are very burdensome to commerce. The communication
with St. Thomas, the packet port of this city, is still interrupted, and very few vessels are loading on the coast.
The fine British vessel Medera was bast while learing the
berber of Porto Plata. The cargo has been saved."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and ement of the Senate.

Edwin de Leon of South Cerolina, to be Consul General of the
Cuited States at Alexandria, in Egypt.

Frederick A. Berlem of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to Central America.

John E. Junes of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at
Vincence, Indiana, vice John C. Clark, removed.

John C. Calborne of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys
at Enterville, Arkansas, vice J. T. Sufold, resigned.

The Canal Board have established a Collector's office at Sereca Falls, and appointed Benson Owen Collector, at a salary of \$300, with a clerk at \$30 per mouth.

The celebrated trotting horse Taconey was sold at anticion yesterday in Philadelphia for the sum of \$3,500.

DEATH OF HOFFMAN.—Wm. O. Hoffman, who was sket on Fourth at on Tuesday, 4th inst. by Mrs. Mary C. W. Baher, died at the Sisters' Hospital last evening. His modical attendants for a full week after he received the wound, entertained hopes that a naturally strong considerion and the coolness of the weather, which was calculated to retard and allay inflammation, would oventuate in their patient's recovery. But his system, having lost much in strength from the effects of the brutal trontment inflicted upon him previously by Wilson C. Baker, gave rapidly way to debility. His death occurred between 7 and 8 oclock. Mrs. Baker, we suppose, will be arraigned at once for his marder.

St. Louis Intelligence, 1 th. Instruct of the Range Sarah Sands found herself surrounded by ice in the middle of the Atlantic. Happily she was not defined on this account above twenty four hears. One of the passengers turned the delay to the best account. Being something of an avist, he went out upon the ice at a distance from the 8 dig, and there made a sketch of her and the surrounding some a thing probably never before accomplished in the situation. We undereland that the sketch is to be lithographed.

[Portland Advertiser.] DEATH OF HOFFMAN,-Wm. O. Hoffman, who & Fourth et on Tuesday, 4th inst. by Mrs. Mary

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

No Engagement in the Bultie Yet. THE ALLIED WI FETS HAVE ENTERED THE BLACK SEA.

CONSOLS 87 1-2 TO 67 5-9.

The Asia, which left Liverpoot on Swiarday, April 8, at 2 P. M., arrived at this port yeaterday mor ving. The Arabia arrived at Liverprodon Santrday, April 8, at 830 A.M. The Washington arrived at Santhampton the same morning about 6 o clock. The sire wistern of Olinwa, from Portland, Me, arrived at Liverpool 7 h in 4. April 26 is appointed at a National Flat Day throughout

Frest Britain to pray for success in the present war.

A riot occurred at Burrelons on the 13th. The military ared and killed several chizens. Fanstin, Emperor of Hayti, bus arranged his difficulties

with Puspoe. A men named Borchi is arrested as the assassin of the The navigation from Revel to St. Petersburg is reported

to be quite free, and the ice broken up.

It is stated that the Russians here dismantied the forn ess of Pormareund, in Aland, and were abandoning that

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Free: Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, April 7, 1854 The apparent leaning of Austria toward the west era permers, has found its solution. Mr. Czornig, Fiassecial C ouncilier of Austria, has made his appearance here in La ndon, with the hope of inducing the moneyed world to take a new Austrian loan of ten millione sterling. As so in as he finds out that Austrian credit cannot be converted into cash, Austrian policy will again go with Russ in-that is to say, for the beginning an armed neutrality will be declared—and that is all Crar Nicholas claimed by Count Orloff. A most striking proof of the do dgings of Austrian policy has been revesled by the se mi-official Vienna papers. We read that the Czar has given orders to the Montenegries immediately to take up arms and to attack the Furks. The Vienna papers do not doubt the correctness of the information and declare that in such a case Austria would immediately-cease to furnish the mountaineers

quantity for the ensuing struggle. The embarkation of British troops goes on continually, estentationaly but slowly-no cavalry and ne artillery horses are as yet on the way; they are to be

with arms and ammunition! Of course, Prince Daniel

Czar in buying arms and ammunition from the Aus-

trian Government establishment at Catlare, in su Ticlent

transported in sailing vessels, while the infantry is sent off in steamers in order to wait for further orders, and for cavalry and artillery at Malta. Admiral Dundas of the Peace Society, remains quietly at Belkos Bay, while the Russian fleet has left Sevastopol, and line transported four thousand men to the Dobrodja, to take the Turkish position of Babadagh in the rear. Omer Parha has sent about 25,000 men from the camp of Shumls to the wall of Trajan. In the meantime he has likewise crossed the Danube from Sistew to Simuitza, either threatening Krajova, in case his move should be combined with a bold advance from Kalafat, or-should he be strong enough-marching straight on Bucharest. and cutting the right wing of the hostile army off from the basis of their operations. The attack upon the center of the enemy's position has already several times been contemplated by Omer, but Lord Redeliffe

has always defeated the scheme as being too bold and

exposing the Turkish army to a great risk. The dismissal of the Sheikh-el-Islam and of Rifaat Pasha has made a serious impression upon the Turkish patriots. They curse the Anglo French alliance, which until now has brought only danger, and diagrams and disgensions on the Turks, while Admiral Dundas might as well have remained at the Reform Club in Pall Mall as come to Beikes Bay. Namik Pasha, who had come to Paris and London soon after the Turkish declara, tion of war to contract a loan on behalf of the Sultan, left London on Monday. Though he succeeded in his mission-the firm of Rothschild having taken the loan -he left England disgusted, finding that all the fine words of the English Government meant very little. The Emperor of France at last advanced ten million france to the Sultan, but the English Government did especially as it seems that the English troops are not destined to encounter the Russians, but are to ramain

at Gallipeli. The English public is now likewise becoming impatient and excited about the backwardness of the Government, whether based on credulity or on connivance, and a powerful agitation is organizing just now. Urquhart takes the lead of the movement in order to bring the discontent of the masses to bear against the Coalition Ministry. His supporters are mostly Tories and Radicals, men of energy and activity. very different from the effete politicians in Parliament. Still I should not be at all astonished if the circumstances and the importance of the present crisis should induce Kossuth once more to come forward and enlighten the English public about the danger which threatens European liberty from the policy of Lord Aberdeen. The Polish Emigrants are likewise very active, but England, though at war with Russia, does t support a Polish movement. Lord John Russell tears revolution more than the Czar, and does not dream as yet of a reconstruction of Poland. It is only when the Government shall see that Russia is invulnerable unless attacked in Poland, that a more favorable issue can be expected by the Poles. Still they do not rely on English support, and a rising in Poland may soon be expected.

A rising is likewise expected in Spain. The discontent is duly increasing, and the sudden departure of the Prince of Alba, brother-in-law to Emperor Napoleon, from Madrid to France, forebodes great disasters to the licentious Queen. The Cuban complication may basien the crisis and involve the United States in a European war. A regency, for instance, with the Prince of Alba at its head, would not shrink from a conflict, perfectly sure of being backed by France. A republic on the other hand might easily band over Cuba to the United States, but only for actual support against France, which would not to'erate republican institutions in the Pyreneas Penin sala, and might be eager to rehearse the expedition of Rome is the direction of Madrid The last tidings from the seat of war are very con-

fused, and I must call your attention to some of the Vienna dispatches, w'aich are positively untrue, especially, that Behade ch, Hirsova and Kustendje have been delivered up to the Russians and that Isaktaba bas surrendered. There is no other source for this news, than the Vienna Fremdenbluff, a paper notorious for its fals ; reports. The fort of Suli has likewise not been a taken by the Greek insurgents; it is in the hands of the Turks and has not even been attacked. The Greek insurrection in Thessaly does not spread. The teraimony of Lord John Russell in yesterday's debates about the character of the movement is too impor ant not to be mentioned; he said, that the insurrect' on of the Christian population in the Turkish provinces bordering on Greece, and the part taken in the matter by the Greeks, subjects of the King of Greece, was not a course spontaneously taken by those parties; that there was no strong sympathy in the moster in Greece; and that in point of fact, the whole insurrection was a common engagement was the desire to draw closer the control of Greece. There were numer-

disguisedly given repeated and marked ecouragement to the insurrectionary movements, and such being the case Lord John was not surprised that the Saltan had broken off all diplomatic intercourse with the Greek government. It is said that a portion of the Angle Pretch and Parises are to bring King Otho to reason.

The Earl of Clarendon declared yesterday that Admirel Dundas has at last pot to sea, with the greater portion of the floor and is craising before Varias; he likewise assured Parliament that the Russian fleet has a greater and in accordance to a comman of their one agreement and defend each other, as obscure to the control to the first extraction of the floor and accordance to a comman of their one agreement and the floor and the control of their one agreement and the floor and the control of their one agreement and the floor and the control of their one agreement and the floor of the floor and the control of their one agreement and the floor of the floor and the control of their one agreement and the floor of the floor o

The Earl of Clarendon declared yesterday that Admirel Dundes has at last pot to sea, with the greater portion of the fleet and is craising before Varus: he thewise assured Parliament that the Russian fleet has not left Sevastopol, but the public does not believe in Ministerial declarations.

Count Montalembert's procedurion in the French Legislatire Body for the publication of a letter insule.

Legislative Body for the publication of a letter insult. ing to the Government of Louis Napoleon excites here in with Victor Hugo, with Ledru Rollin, with Louis Plane, who are simply men of genius, and not Leguithe worst enemy of liberty and of republicans; he was one of the tools and leaders of the reactionary party in Europe : be originated and defended the expedition to Rome, in order to All! Roman Republicanism, and to restore the temporal power of the Pope: be joined Louis Napoleon immediately after the coup d'état. in fact, he is one of the most despicable supporters of despotism. Now his turn has likewise come, and his punishment will probably be severe still it is a strange coincidence of events, that Count Montalembert, who deserves the indignation of every freeman, for his previous conduct, by which he rose to honors, is now to be imprisoned, or even transported to Algeria, for having spoken a true word against despotlam-that he is to be punished for the only righteons step taken during

his long political career. The propositions of Russia brought by the Prince of Mechlenberg from St Petersburg to Berlin, are to pave the way for Prussia at I Anstria to abandon the policy of the western powers. The Times, notil now always the culog st of Baron Manbeuffel, the Prossian Minister, abuses him and accuses then of bad faith and duplicity. What will the "leading paper" say when it shall see that Francis Joseph also breakes England. The "young hope of his country" will probably soon be ramed what he really is, the "teardless Nero. Among the twenty four Transylvaniaus who have just now been doemed to prison for lifteen years, there is a beautiful young girl, Rosa Hainal, the cister of a surcon in Bucharest in Wallachia, who war enthusiastic has in the meantime employed the subsidier of the for Hungary, her native country, and sided the Hungarians lingering in Moldavia and Wallachia. Last year in the spring, she was suddenly kidnapped in Bucherest, on neutral territory, by Austrian raffians, and carried to Trans lyania, to be sentenced to death, and get the imperial grace of being immured in an Austrian prison for fifteen years. And this happened to a young lady just one month before the marriage feast of the "young hope of his country " A. P. C.

LONDON, Friday, April 7, 1854.

Lord Clarendon declared last night in the House of Lords that " he had reason to believe" that the news of the landing of 4,060 Russians in the Dobrodja by means of transports from Odessa was untrue. He was not aware that the Russian fleet had left Sevastopol which point had been watched, now and then, by English and French steamers. With regard to the alleged inactivity of the fleets, he begged to say that a blockade of Sevestopel and Odessa could only be undertaken by the whole of the combined squadron, which would have been a dangerous undertaking during the bad season. He believed, therefore, that it had been politic to retain them at Beikos. The Vienna correscondent of The Times concurs in this view of Lord Clarenden, and moreover, states the true motives of his policy. The apprehension of riots at Constantino ple has nover been more justified than since the negotiations for "Christian emancipation" have become move the fleets from the Bosphorus before the arrival of a sufficient land force, i. e., sufficient to put down

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell said the responsibility for the Greek insurrections rested with the Court of Athens, which had favored them at first secretly, and now openly.

The debates of the week offer nothing of interest, except that on Mr. Moore's motion for a Select Committee to take into consideration the case of the ap-pointment of H. Stener to the office of a Judge in the colony of Victoria, the said Stener having been refrancs to the Sultan, but the English Government did not care for Namik Pasha and for his entreaties to hasten with the embarkation of troops. He does not believe in the cordial support of Turkey by England, believe in the cordial support of Turkey by England. between the two fractions of the broken Irish Brigade. To what degree the sanctimonious chique of Mr Gladstone and his co-Peelites are involved and

of Mr. Gladstone and his co-Peelites are involved and comprised in these Irish scandals, may be judged from the following remark of The Morning Post:

"In the letters that have been produced, the gossip that has been estailed and the evidence which has been given before Parliamentary Committees within the last few weeks, there is much calculated to give strength to the suspicion that the Peelie section of the coalition have, for some time past, systematically employed agents to influence many of the Irish elections, and that they have supplied them largely with money for the purpose. The Duke of Newcastle is especially compromited.

There certainly appears to have been a conference of preferment upon individuals conducting election business, seemingly under his instruction.

remingly underhis instruction.

The Dully News of to-day publishes the treaty between France, England and Turkey, which, however, merely centains the arrangements for military action. The western powers are careful not to bring the real conditions of their "assistance to the Sultan" into be form of a treaty. These are imposed by Lord Stratford de Kedeliffe and his minatory apparatus in loco, and made to appear as the voluntary act of the Turkish

Government.

The peace-mission of the Prince of Mecklenburg to
Berlin had no other object in view but to furnish the
King of Prussia with a new pretext for keeping aloof
Countils Western Alliance. I am informed from Ber-Kirg of Prussia with a new precent for account and from the Western Alliance. I am informed from Berlin that Russia would only acknowledge the Swedish declaration of neutrality after the King had bound himself to refiscue to the commandants of the Swedish harbors the old regulations, according to which no harbors the old regulations, according to which no more than four foreign near-of-war are allowed to anchor within the range of the guns of any port. As this order considerably departs from the stipulations of neutrality agreed upon between Sweden and Deamark, hew negotiations between the Scandinavian powers on the one hand, and the western powers on the other band, are to be anticipated. It is generally helieved at Stockholm that the Russians will abandon their occupation of Aland, and raze their fortifications on that island, carrying away the guns and other tions on that island, carrying away the guns and other

tions on that island, carrying away the guns and other material of war. A telegraphic dispatch received to-day states that this step had already been carried out.

The Austrian corps d'observation in the south easiern portions of Hungary is now on a complete war footing, and drawn up in the different positions allotted to it. The concentration required from ten to twelve days. The German papers generally assume that this nimy would be destined to take the Turkish army in the flark, in case of Austria joining actively with Russia, and there would be no difficulty in doing so, But the Austrians can only enter Turkey either by Mehadia, when they would have the Turkish army in their Austrians can only enter further army in their frent, or by Heigrade, when they would find themselves in a line with the extended left flank of the Turks. It is much more probable, therefore, that if the Austrians enter Turkey with hostile intentions, they will march from Beigrade upon Sophia by Kruschevatz and Nissa: but even in that case the Turks would have a norser way to Sophia, by marching from Widdin in a

direct line southward.

The report of the Prussian Loan-Committee in the Second Chamber, contains an account of the police pursued by Prussia in the Eastera Question, and publishes several diplomatic documents which have not yet found their way into the English press. I prospose, therefore to give you some important extracta from

that report.

At the end of January the Russian Embascador at Derlin, handed a proposition to the Probein Government, simultaneously with the propositions made by Count Oriest to the Austrian Court, according to which the three Courts of Prussia, Austria and Russia were to sign a joint protocol. In the preamble to the draft of this protocol it is stated that the motive of this

File a substance of the second substance and ous proofs that the King and Queen of Occess had on disquiseofs given repeated and marked eccuragement powers under the impensing juncture. This draft

mere interest than it deserves. The aristocracy seed spungarby with a Legitimist Count while it felt more with Victor Hugo, with Ledra Rollio, with Louis with lis Gormon edites.

This draft was accompanied by a dispatch from Court Nesselrede, in which the Chancellor pentiade Prussia and Austria of the importance of that triple alliance which had so long been the shield of Europe. In eight of the impending war his imperial master candidred himself obliged to carnestly appeal to his friends and allies. Their common interest made it necessary to define the position which they had now to occur under these grave eventualities. Pointing out croupy under these grave eventualities. Pointing out the one-sided advance of the western powers, he called stientien to their want of consideration for the interstientien to their want of consideration for the interests of the German powers. Russia acted differently. She was prepared to submit alone to the burdens of war, and would ask neither sacrifices nor aid from her friends and edies. The welfare of both powers and of Germany depended on their union. In this way they would succeed in preventing the crisis from extending, and perhaps shorten it. The Russian dispatch next recessis to examine the three alternative positions open to the German powers: Common action with Hussia against the naval powers alliance with the latter a sinst Russia, or lastly, a strict neutrality. At on a fail since with Russia, the Czar did not require it to an alliance with Russia, the Czar did not require it and as to an action sgainst him, it was impossible it the German powers would not submit to the meane. the German powers would not submit to the means of the western powers. This would be the acknowledgment of a disgraceful necessity to the end of bringing about a deplorable future. Russia, instackable in her own territory, apprehended neither military invasions nor the more permicious invasions of the resolutionary spirit. If her allies deserted her, she knew low to restrict herself to her own resources, and would arrange herself so as to dispense with them in future, (M. de Nesselrade writes his dispatches in German taking care that translation into another language becomes a matter of downright despair. As a specimen of his German exercises I give you the last sentence in the original words: Henn seine allierten exercisesen, so wirde es sich gesagt sein lasson sich auf sich zelbst zurückzuziehen und sich so eisnichten, ihrer, ten as reritessen, so suirde as sich gesagt sein lassen sich auf sich selbst zurückturichen und sich so etwichten, ihrer, in Zukunft cutchererzu können.) But the Crar had full contidence in the known sentiments of his friends and allies, and in their gailant armies, which had been connected long since with those of Ruesia by the baptism of blood, (Blutanfe) and by an identity of principles not to be desired. The third alternative only baptism of blood, (Bistanfe) and by an identity of principles not to be denied. The third alternative only the Russian Cabinet thinks worthy of the German Courts as corresponding with their interests, and appropriate, by continuing their parts as mediators, to realize the particular desires of Russia. It must, however, be understood that this neutrality could not be an indefinite one, or merely provisional, or an expectant one, because such an attitude would be construed as hestile by either belligerent, especially by linesia. That neutrality should rather be founded on the principles (of the Holy Alliance) which, during many trials, had secured the general tranquillity and the peace of the world. It was the duty of the German powers to give effect to this basis of their policy, if need be, by arms. If the one (France) of the two partition powers should meditate or venture upon an paritime powers should meditate or venture upon an attack of Germany, the other one (England) would instantly change her position. At all instances, if such an event should occur, Russia was ready to come forth

an event should occur. Russia was ready to come forth and support them with all the forces at her command. This proposition was declined at Berlin, and some days later at Vienna too. Manteufiel then still played the independent statesman and declared in a dispatch to St. Petersburg that, by the desire of a renewed triple alliance, Russia, which pretended not to require the aid of Prussia, yet asked for it, though in an indirect form. "With regard to the revolutionary spirit," which Russia did not fear, he would observe that "Prussia, too, had subjected it without foreign aid." The independent minister, who "saved" Prussia by atting hunself at the head of the counter-revolution, cannot suppress his irritation at seeing Prussia, which had no Hungary, placed in a line with Austria. While Prussia thus boasts of her security, the other documents alluded to in the report prove that in the

While Prissia thus coasts of the second with the documents alluded to in the report prove that in the last cays of February Austria submitted to Prussia the draft of a convention to be concluded between the four powers. Prussia declined it in a dispatch dated the 5th of March. But it is characteristic of this power that it declares at the same time that the Government of Frederick William IV still considered the concert of the four powers as the best means to arrive at a satis-factory solution of the complication. Austria, conse-quently, was forced also to drop the convention which ould have put an end to the equivocal position of both

German powers.

A Frussian disputch of March 16 contains the fol-

A Prassian dispatch of March 16 contains the following important passage:

"The Russian Cabinet had noticed the measures taken by Austria with a view to maintain her interests on the south eastern frontiers. It was true that Prassis, like all other German States, had to protect its own particular interests, but this should not exclude an understanding with Austria. On the contrary, Prussia was ready to enter into a concert, as far as the maint mance of German interests required. From this motive she locked forward to communications on the following points.

"I Whether Austria was prop seed, in order to accure the tranquility of her own frontier provinces, to occupy the contiguous Turkish provinces!

"Q. Whether she would take pressession of the latter, and hold them as a piedge, till the restoration of peace."

"Mether she intended to participate actively in the war."

It would wholly depend on the answer to these several questions for Prussia to come to a conclusion as to what the maintenance of German interests would require, and whether she could do anything to mitiate the pressure applied to Austria by the sesters

On March 14, the Prussian Government addressed a circular Note to the German Courts in the one sense, and the Austrian Government in the apposite sense. The Prussian circulaire ways the impending war will be of a purely local ciraneter. Austria, on the constitution of the constitution aintains that the struggle is likely to take a trary, maintains that the struggle is likely to take a turn which would intimately affect her own relations. As long as circumstatices should permit, she would not participate in the war; but she had to consider also the eventuality of a participation in it. The interests involved in this question were likewise those of the Garman States. The Imperial Cabinet, therefore, the German States. The impernal Cabinet, therefore, trusted that in such a contingency Prussia and the other German Courts would join their forces with those of Austria. The German Confederation would then be called upon to show that, beyond its presendefensive attitude, it knew also how to fill an active defensive attitude, it show also now to in an active part in this question. Austria would make a further occlaration as soon as the was between the western powers and Eussia should have been actually declared. If there were yet any means to prevent the increase of tasse dangers which now threatened Europe, it would be found in the common action of Austria and Prussia, pieced by their Garman confederates.

lined by their German confederates.

The last, but not least remarkable information con hained in the report, is the melancholy answer given by M. de Manteufiel to a question of the Committee members, viz: That Russia had made no communication whatever of her partition schemes to the Prussian Communication.

In conclusion, we learn from this document that the juggle of the Vienna Conferences has not at all come to an end. On the contrary, it states, on the authority of the Prussia Framer, that a new protocol was about to be drawn up, which would establish the continued understanding between the Four Powers.

The course of the contrary of the course of the contrary of the course of the course

drawn up, which would establish the countries of the principal particle of the four Pauers.

The corn market is again rising. The cause of the late full in France and England was the pressure acting countries who, for what of sufficient capinal and in a tight money market, were driven to forced sales which overstocked the markets. Another countries was the fact that the dealers, millers and bakers allowed their supplies to run out, in the belief that contributed their supplies to run out, in the belief that contributed their supplies to run out, in the belief that contributed their supplies and possible supports. I am, therefore, still of opinion that prices are yet far from having reached their maximum. It is certain that in no previous year were such erroneous and illusery speculations about the probable and possible supply of the corn market entertained as in the present. year, illusions which are to a great extent encourage by the cant of the free trade papers. Karl Mark.

GERMAN ALLIANCE-MOVEMENTS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

From Our Gwn Correspondent. VIENNA, Monday, April 3, 1864. A decided change has come over the political world of Germany during the last few days. I mentioned in my communication of last wook that offerts were be-